FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 24, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Strong, the Reform Mayor of New York, is in favor of keeping the saloons open on Sundays from 2 p. m. until 11 p. m. We take this to be an acknowledgment that the Sunday liquor law cannot be enforced in New York.

Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Commodore E. D. Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin, of the New York Yacht Club, have decided to build a yacht to defend the America's cup in the coming yacht races between the New York Yacht Club and and the Royal British squadron.

A letter from Senator David B. Hill to Clarke Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, dated July 13, 1893, has just been given to the public. In it he gives his views on the leading subjects of free coinage, repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issue and tariff reform.

Pritchard's friends, it is said, have a new ambition in view. This is to place his name on the ticket as Vice President. They think and say that it would look well there, with McKinley as the head of the ticket. They say further that he will in this matter get the support of the Tennessee and North Carolina Republicans.

A young woman has applied for the place of public executioner, now vacant at Vienna. She states that she is 28 years old, strong, and good looking, and pleads that it will be more humane to the criminal to see, in his last moments, a charming woman rather than the hideous being hitherto employed. Pitti Sing, in "The Mikado," thought the same way, it will be remembered.

A student of the University of North Carolina, much impressed by the poverty of his fellow students and by their struggle to get an education, has given President Winston $300 to be used in aiding such students as are especially needy and deserving. About twenty young men now at the University are supporting themselves entirely by labor, while at the same time pursuing their studies.

Bradstreet's says: With few exceptions, commercial, financial and industrial features indicate only a retention of improvement heretofore noted. Although steel and iron have advanced a trifle from lowest quotations recorded, print cloths have gone down to a "lowest price on record." Jobbers in South Carolina and Georgia complain of slowness in mercantile collections and general trade throughout the South, as at the West and Northwest continues hampered by unseasonable weather.

The keynote of the speeches of Butler and Pritchard, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, in accepting their nominations at the hands of the joint caucus, was the continuance of fusion and the protective policy for Southern raw materials. Weeks ago Butler told me that fusion would continue; that it was the logical sequence of the last campaign. Pritchard was nominated as the head of the fusion Republicans. It was Pritchard who declared so strongly for the protective tariff. He is one of the strongest of the strong protectionists. He said that Butler and he stood on the same ground, nor did Butler deny the plain assertion.

The Republican Senators are understood to be making arrangements to absorb the Populist Senators into their organization to all intents and purposes, says the Savannah News, immediately upon the assembling of the Senate on March 4. Marion Butler, of North Carolina, is said to favor an amalgamation of Senate Republicans and Populists for the purpose of organizing that body and dividing the patronage, and for the further purpose of showing the Republicans "that the Populists were sincere in their amalgamation in the last campaign." The Populists claim that they will be seven strong in the Senate—Peffer Stewart, Jones, Allen, Irby, Butler and Tillman.

A long and very interesting editorial appeared in the New York Herald recently in which it very fairly and candidly states some mighty truths concerning the South. Among other things the Herald says: The remarkable movement of cotton mills from New England to the South, which has recently attracted so much attention, continues and is likely to continue until the cotton industries of the country centre, as they should do, in the sunny home of the cotton plant. Magnificent, indeed, is the vista opened up to the South and to the whole country by the new commercial era now dawning upon it. But its new hopes are doomed to a long period of disappointment unless it throws off its blind political guides, who would strand it amid the fatal quicksands and on the sharp rocks of "protectionism."

The National Assembly of France met Thursday in Versailles, and elected Felix Faure, a Republican, President of the Republic. There was the greatest disorder among the members, the Socialists yelling and crying for revolution and an Orleanist trying to make a speech in favor of a monarchy. The Assembly was called to order by M. Challamel-Lacour who, in a brief speech, announced the resignation of President Cassimir-Perier and read the text of the articles of the Constitution regulating the election of a President. As soon as the presiding officer had ceased speaking M. Michelin, Socialist, sprang to his feet and flourished a copy of a motion for revision of the Constitution, shouting: "We ought not to have a President" M. deBaudry d'Asson, Legitimist, demanded a right to be heard, and, in spite of the storm of protests from all parts of the hall, insisted upon speaking from his place. While persisting in speaking he waved aloft a document, which he declared contained a proposition to re-establish the monarchy. The carriage which carried Casimir-Perier back to Paris, after his election some six months ago stood in the court yard with the artillery escort near by. The big palace clock struck eight as the President, who had been receiving official congratulations, passed through the salle des Toubaux, between lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was preceded by ushers and was followed by Cabinet Ministers. The crowd heard the beating of drums and saw the President come out, bowing right and left, but it gave no sign of welcome.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

At Raleigh the bitterness of the fusionists against the Democrats is increasing. —Holton is still sore over his defeat. —There are seventeen contests for seats in the Legislature. —The Duke of Orleans has gone to Dover in order to be ready to enter France should occasion arise. —At Butte, Mont., last week there was a fearful explosion during a fire. About thirty tons of explosives in freight cars and warehouses exploded. Forty-seven bodies, so far, have been taken from the debris and it is thought many more were killed. There is great indignation against the persons responsible for such an amount of explosives being stored in the heart of the city. —The resignation of the French President was read to the Chamber of Deputies. The Socialists raise the cry of "Vive la Revolution Social." —The Machias and the Detroit are at Aden, just half way between New York and China. —Miss Lula F. Rowe, a young lady 19 years of age, was found dead in bed in Newbern, asphyxiated by gas. She was the daugher of Mrs. W. H. Rowe, of Norfolk, Va., and was spending the winter with her uncle, Mr. E. F. Rowe, in that city —A severe rain storm struck Mobile, last week which seemed to centre near Point Clear and Battles, on the eastern shore of the bay, where it developed into a cyclone. There hail fell as large as guinea eggs, and there was a water spout formed in the bay which came in shore, wrecking the western annex of the Grand hotel. Fifty feet of the wharf at Battles was blown away. —The treasurer of the Vilna, Russia, bank, is a defaulter, and has committed suicide. —At Toronto an editor is fined $1 for publishing a newspaper on Sunday giving an account of the big fire. —Large steel mills are to be built at Bessemer, Ala. —Signor Celli, Attorney General of the province of Milan, was stabbed to death in his office Thursday. The assassin, who was captured by a policeman on guard at the door, is an Anarchist. This whole district has been for years a hot bed of Anarchistic and Socialist conspiracy, and there has been no end of trials for sedition. Many revolutionists are now awaiting trial. Among the agitators Celli is known as the "Anarchist killer." —Judge Cole, has decided that H. O. Havemeyer and others must stand trial for refusing to answer questions by the Senate Sugar Trust committee. —The dead from the Butte explosion are now placed at forty-nine and the wounded at sixty-five. Four firemen, unaccounted for, are thought to have been blown to atoms. —In the German Reichstag the motion of the Centrists for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law passed its second reading. —The total amount of gold withdrawn from the New York sub-Treasury for export to Europe on Saturday was $2,000,000. —As the result of a boycott on one of the bakery firms, a bread war has begun in Indianapolis. The retail price has gone down to three cents a loaf and the wholesale price to one cent. —Gov. Evans, of South Carolina, has caused the detention of an Italian barque at Charleston, for violating the State dispensary law in her captain selling wine and liquor to citizens. —Osborn Garten, aged 16, killed J. H. Hudson a prominent citizen of Monroe county, W. Va. Garten was in love with Hudson's daughter, and when Hudson attacked the boy during a quarrel he was stabbed. —Revenue officers in Alabama have recently made successful raids against the illicit distillers in Randolph and Cleburne counties, and as a result four stills with complete apparatus were seized and destroyed, the officers finding it impracticable to remove them. —The bail of ex Police Captain, John T. Stephenson, of New York, convicted of bribery, who has been granted a stay, was fixed at $25,000 by Judge Gaynor. —Eddie Davis, sentenced to hang for the murder of Willis Brown in Savannah, Ga., January, 1894, was respited by Gov. Atkinson until February 15th. The execution was delayed to await a telegram from the Governor. —Failures reported by R. G. Dun & Co. for this year to January 10, were in amount of liabilities $4,522,531, of which $1,133,427 were of manufacturing and $3,386,603 of trading concerns. Failures for the past seven months have been 373 in the United States, against 407 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 46 last year. —At Jefferson City, Mo., Gen. J. A. Hackney was found dead, hanging on the picket fence in the rear of the Pacific house. He had been drinking heavily, and it is supposed he fell, caught his neck between two palings and was unable to release himself. —Fire at Macon, Ga., in the business portion of the city last Friday, caused losses aggregating $500,000, fully insured. —Miss Mary L. Stevenson, eldest daughter of Vice President Adelai E Stevenson died in Asheville Friday afternoon. Miss Stevenson went to Asheville about the middle of October, accompanied by her mother, suffering from what was at first considered to be a heavy cold, contracted on the coast of Maine. This, however, developed into chronic pneumonia. The interment occurred Monday at Bloomington, Ills. —The Federal court will be asked to appoint a receiver for the Chesapeake and Ohio and Southwestern railroad to prevent foreclosure proceedings by the Illinois Central. —A Minnesota farmer goes to the house of his parents-in-law and kills both of them and his wife. He then killed himself. —On account of the greatly increasing receipts of the treasury, no uneasiness is felt at the withdrawal of gold. February receipts are expected to equal expenditures. January's would do so but for the heavy interest payments. —The gold reserve now stands at $70,712,126. The second bond issue raised the reserve to $111,000,000. Since November 22nd $40,000,000 has been withdrawn. The treasury balance now is $142,000,000 against $83,000,000 and $107,000,000, respectively, at the first and second bond call. —E. R. Chapman, the stock broker under indictment for refusing to answer questions by the Senate committee, is now in custody and will sue out a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal Supreme Court. This is the last hope of the defendants of preventing a trial of the cases on their merits. —The Attorney General has not instructed District Attorney Glenn to prosecute the American Tobacco company. He is awaiting a decision from the Supreme court in the case against the Sugar Trust. —Edwin O. Quigley, of Quigley & Tuttle, bond brokers of New York, has been arrested, charged with borrowing $144,000 on $166,000 forged municipal bonds. He was immediately indicted and arraigned and pleaded guilty. He had never attempted to sell the bonds or coupons, but only used them as collateral for loans.

The Governor's Message.

(*Continued.*)

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The last Legislature passed an act to regulate and provide for the Public Printing (chapter 351) which requires that four weeks prior to January the 1st, 1895, and every two years thereafter, sealed proposals to do the public printing and binding should be made to the Secretary of State, under bond and certain specifications. That these should be opened before a joint committee of the General Assembly and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. This act was passed after careful consideration and investigation, and is a wise and judicious law. It gives each printing house the same opportunity regardless of his party affiliations and eliminates any unpleasant rivalry among them. It is a purely business proposition between the State and the party awarded the contract, and being protected by bond for a full and complete fulfilment of the contract, and has received the approval of both parties. I commend the provisions of this equitable law.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Superintendent recommends a rate of increase in taxation for the benefit of the public schools sufficient to conduct the Schools the Constitutional requirement of four months. He estimates that it will require a levy of 22 instead of 16 cents, the present rate. This I most emphatically endorse and in corroboration of this view I desire to repeat what I have said on a previous occasion: "Our most earnest solicitude and help should go out to the common schools of our State, for it is in these that the children of the great mass of our toiling, laboring, wealth producing people must be educated and trained, preparatory to their life work, or not at all. It is the imperative duty of the State to provide school facilities for these children, and we can never be said to have done our duty until we have complied with the spirit of the Constitution, which commands that a school term of at least four months in the year be provided for them. Thirteen weeks, the time now provided, will not do, and we are trifling with the most vital interest of the State in longer neglecting to come up to the full measure of our duty in this matter. If upon deliberate consideration it should be found in view of a recent decision of our Supreme Court, that another provision of our constitution stands in the way of our levying a sufficient tax to carry on the schools of the people four months in the year, I desire then an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the people to take the school tax out of the constitutional limitation. These schools I regard as a necessity to the children of the men and women engaged in farm life. The children of our people in cities and towns are well provided for, as a general rule, by the graded schools, and they enjoy privileges in educational matters which children living in the country do not have. An efficient common school system is the only hope of our people for an intelligent, thrifty laboring population upon our farms, and I urge with all the earnestness I can command that our law-makers shall not neglect this imperative duty resting upon them.

EDUCATION.

The future advancement, happiness and prosperity of the people of this State, depend probably more upon the efficiency of our public school system than is generally conceded. Education is the great factor in the advancement of all people, but in a free country it is of the most vital importance. The mind that moves in a small circle, the mind tainted with bigotry and prejudice is out of place in our system of public instruction, and should not be tolerated. The unity of sentiment and spirit between tutor and pupil with regard to the acquirements of knowledge, and the duties and obligations of citizenship, should be the chief end in view. The percentage of pupils attending the schools (see Superintendent's report) is not so great as we would wish, but probably in view of the depressed condition of affairs, especially in the agricultural districts, is as large as we could reasonably expect.

The State has taken another step forward in the establishment of the A. & M. colleges for the education of her young men, and a bolder movement still in the establishment of the Industrial and Normal Schools for her girls. Two more needed or popular movements were never begun in North Carolina. These last completing the link in the educational chain between the common schools and the University. The State cannot afford to withdraw any part of its aid heretofore extended to its institutions, for by retarding their progress you cripple the State in its greatest development, and instead of progressing and keeping pace with the advancement of the age, the best interest of every citizen will be effected just so far as you prescribe his education advantages. Our educational institutions, from the University down to common schools, have been doing a great work in the State. Education is the hope of the people, and our public schools of all grades and kinds should receive the cordial support of all parties and classes.

No changes should be made in any of these except to make them more efficient and helpful. In connection with our public school system, above referred to, it is my pleasure, and I conceive it my duty as well, to refer to the excellent work being done toward the education of our youth, both male and female, by the denominational colleges, and the academies and high schools. The education of the youth of the State is the desideratum at which all good citizens must aim, whether it be by State aid, private or denominational enterprise. Where the child is educated cannot be the question. How she or he be educated may be, and is material. Who pays for it has nothing to do with the child, the education, or the place where educated. The State desires, and must have all her children educated, so as to better fit them for the duties which must devolve upon them as citizens. According to the report of the able Superintendent of Public Instruction, there are 389,709 male whites, 212,191 female whites, 235,486 male colored and 123,899 female colored of school age in the State. Out of this total of male whites there are less than 1,200 in all of our institutions for higher education, the University, denominational an other. While this shows the field to be "white unto the harvest," it also shows how lamentably few are the laborers compared with the needs of the people. All that can be done by the people and the State, to strengthen and extend the usefulness of our Colleges must be done, and I cannot but believe that your honorable bodies will guard with jealous care, and amply provide for these institutions of the State of which you are the special custodians, and by whom only can proper sustenance be provided.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

In reference to this State institution I beg to repeat what I said in my inaugural address: "Your venerable State University waxing strong once more, deserves, and I know will command your fostering care. Regarding the State University as the head of our school system, and the colleges and high schools as the great coadjutors, there ever should be hearty co-operation between those engaged in the great work of teaching in these and those engaged as teachers of our common schools." We as makers and ministers of the law, should do all in our power to build up and make more useful our University. It is given to you by the Constitution (Article 9, Section 6) as a priceless heritage, left to us by our forefathers, who after their declaration of individual freedom, as a State, proclaimed North Carolina the advocate of higher education by declaring, in 1776, in the Constitution adopted at Halifax, that "All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." They discharged their duty in regard to higher education, and sought to make this institution the peer of Oxford, so that in this Republic and in the Commonwealth of North Carolina, her sons need not go to foreign lands to complete their education. Generous men have contributed to the maintenance of certain chairs at the University, and the State is called upon to do her duty in its support. Surely, gentlemen, we could not be less minful of our duty to ourselves; nor do one thing which will retard the progress and advancement of the University of North Carolina. The University will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of its opening for students at the annual commencement in June next. It is hoped that the patriotic citizens of the State will give their hearty support to this venerable Institution, and by their presence give inspiration to its professors and Trustees to labor still more for the advancement of its already high standard, and the increase of its usefulness.

That it has done great good in the past, a catalogue of her sons who have filled every high office under the general and the State governments, and illustrated the State in every calling and business, conclusively shows. It is believed that it has never done better work, and I feel confident that nothing will be done, in this, its centennial year, by your honorable body which may tend to impair its usefulness.

Our beloved State is getting old enough to provide for the highest education of her sons in all branches of human learning, and while all are not able to take direct advantage of the opportunities offered in her University and like institutions, those who do partake of their instructions, become teachers of others, whether engaged in the technical profession of teaching or not, and thus are centers of light and influence for the whole State.

You do not need any suggestions from me as to how you can best promote its welfare. I am not prepared to suggest any amendments of the existing laws in reference to it. I transmit herewith reports of the treasurer and bursar of the University.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

This institution has been established but five years, and to-day has 225 students with applications which will swell that number to 300 during the next session. The practical value of an agricultural and mechanical training of the young men of this progressive age is no longer a subject of argument with the ablest thinkers and practical economists of this century; and the report of the President of this splendid institution shows conclusively the result of the training already given to the 27 graduates; 21 are engaged in honest employment; 2 are prosecuting post graduate courses, the four others are supposed to be likewise engaged. A young man can get a thoroughly practical education in this institution for less money than anywhere else in the State, nor does it conflict with our colleges and University. It is a different education in practical results and fills a long needed want in our educational system. I commend a careful perusal of the various reports of the work done in this institution. The results accomplished are astonishing and in comparison with other State institutions of the kind, are marvelous. This institution is one the State should be proud to assist to a still greater degree of usefulness. The State has expended but $40,000 on this institution, while the State of Virginia has $400,000; Mississippi $300,000, $30,000 per year; Alabama $300,000—$24,000 per year; Texas $30,000 annually; Louisiana $20,000 to her A. and M. Colleges, yet this college has more students than any one above mentioned.

The Board of Trustees asks for a continuance of the $10,000 appropriation per annum, and a special appropriation of $15,000 per annum for two years for the purpose of additional buildings as named in report. Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I urge you to make this appropriation. Having been a member of this Board, I am fully acquainted with the needs of this valuable institution and endorse the recommendation of the Board of Trustees. The A. & M. College is doing a work for the young men of North Carolina which cannot be estimated now, or expressed in words; the future advancement of the State alone will show this result. This is an age when everything tending to a mechanical or scientific education should be obtained by our young men. The old order of things has passed away, and if we wish our young men to be prepared to successfully meet the progressiveness of the age it is by this kind of an education. Too much cannot be said in praise of this institution or its management; its future is with you, and I hope that you will protect it and enable it to advance to the degree of usefulness for which it was established.

THE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This is the youngest of the State's educational institutions, it having begun its work a little more than two years ago. It has the smallest appropriation. It had last year the largest enrollment; this, to, without the usual methods of advertising or drumming for students. It is the only institution for white women where the people of North Carolina have made provision for bringing a thorough practical education within the reach of young women of small means by legislative appropriations, or by liberal endowments similar to those for all other classes of our population.

The State has spent very little, comparatively speaking, for the plant and equipment of the school; the funds for erecting the main buildings and the land on which they stand having been donated in order to secure the location of the institution at Greensboro. These buildings, together with the additional buildings erected by the institution, do not provide enough accommodation for those who wish to take advantage of the opportunities it offers.

Having visited the institution while the buildings were in process of erection, I elicited from the contractor information that impressed me with the great economy of the expenditure of the appropriation. The buildings are substantial and attractive, but are without many conveniences considered necessary for a modern institution, educational or other. I refer especially to water works and light.

I do not think that it is going too far to claim that the unprecedented popularity of the Normal and Industrial School is due, not simply to the fact that it has cheapened education for women, as education had already been cheapened for men, but also on account of the practical nature of the education and training offered by the institution. The female population of the white race in North Carolina is about 10,000 in excess of the male. There are so many young women to-day, who, either from necessity or choice, expect to earn their own living and who are ambitious to place themselves in the list of bread winners rather than in the list of mere consumers, and so greatly would it benefit the entire State to encourage this idea, that I regard the small annual appropriation for the purpose as probably the best investment the State ever made. Moreover, the majority of those who enter the institution expect to become teachers of the children of the State. It is well for the state to encourage young women to enter this great work, and at the same time, to offer them help in preparing for its arduous duties.

Certainly, when it is known that a large majority of those who enter the institution would probably have been unable to go elsewhere, and when it is realized that for many years the State and our largest religious denominations have been engaged in bettering the quality, and at the same time cheapening the price of education for men by State appropriations, gifts and endowments, while the education of women has been left almost entirely to private enterprise, it will hardly be necessary for the State's Executive, or for any one else, to make further plea to the General Assembly to deal generously with the Normal and Industrial School.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Commonwealths in which agriculture is the chief source of revenue, have, as a rule, paid little regard to legislation looking to the protection of employes, and doubtless there is some show or reason in this apparent oversight, as the farmer has long been considered the most independent of laborers. But times have changed, and the number of independents are daily growing less. Railroads, mills and factories are constantly increasing, while great numbers of the heretofore independent small farmers are either working as wage-earners or as tenants. Thus daily is growing the number of employes, and further legislation looking to their welfare and protection seems to me both wise and prudent. There is much in the question of labor legislation which deserves your earnest and careful consideration. Much of the friction which has, and does now exist in other States, between the employers and employes, could doubtlessly be obviated by wise and judicious legislation, for information touching this subject I beg to refer you to the valuable report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, himself a working man. The importance of these bureaus in collecting statistics relating to all departments of labor, and inquiring into the relationship between employer and employe, have caused them to be recognized as indispensable national and State institutions, and entitle them to a liberal outlay for their support and maintenance. Recognizing the necessity for this department, I commend and approve the recommendations of the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

During the first year of Gov. Fowle's administration the board which had been allowed to lapse into a state of inactivity, was revived; a new board appointed and with their organization began a work of usefulness which can hardly be estimated. Their biennial report shows how thoroughly they have investigated the penal and charitable institutions of the State. They have organized different county boards, and I am satisfied the board is doing much good in calling attention to the condition of the county jails and charitable institutions of the counties. In their examination of the State institutions they report that the institutions have made much improvement and have been well and economically managed. This board should be encouraged by the Legislature; their work is gratuitous, and purely charitable.

For a full survey of all our institutions and improvements of this character, I commend to you their report, which is full of valuable statistical information and will be of great assistance in obtaining a complete review of the State's public charities.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

The institutions for the insane have been well and economically managed during the past two years, and the Board of Directors and the management of these institutions are to be congratulated by the people of the State upon their stewardship. The Board of Directors are in every instance practical business men who have given their closest attention to the detail of these institutions without pay except per diem and expenses; and have managed the affairs as they would their own business. The superintendents are men of capacity and have been devoted to their work, giving to the unfortunates their best care and attention. In a message of this length, the principal recommendations alone can be noticed, and for the full detail of the work of each institution I refer you to their carefully prepared reports.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM AT RALEIGH.

This institution has the care of all the white insane persons east of Richmond, Durham and Person counties, and is still inadequate for the needs of the State for this class of her afflicted citizens. North Carolina is growing in population each year, and there is no diminution of insanity. The last legislature made appropriation for the erection of a congregate dining room with dormitories for female patients, which has been built; but by an oversight no appropriation for furnishing this building and maintaining the increased number of patients which it will accommodate. When this is furnished they will be able to accommodate seventy-five additional patients. Seventeen insane persons have been rejected for want of room. Many of our counties are supporting their insane, but in such a way that no hope of their recovery can be entertained. This class requires more than any other the State's care, and appeals to your liberal support. A great State should not allow her insane to be confined in jails and poor houses, but should place them at once under the care of able physicians and give them proper exercise and amusement, in order that many a good citizen may be restored and become useful to his State and people.

This institution was originally built to care for 240 patients, yet there has been a daily average of 307½. The number admitted during the last two years 171; number discharged as cured, 96; improved, 20; in bond, 3. The per capita cost for subsistence is $170.80. This institution has been well managed. The improvements desired and necessary are as follows:

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

For maintenance and support of 382 patients,	$66,245 60
To pay outstanding debts,	4,590.94
To furnish new buildings,	3,345.00
For fire protection by connection with the city water-works,	7,000.00
For new pumps repairs to gas plant and shed for tools,	800.00
Total,	$81,980.54

Making in addition to annual appropriation $15,735.94. I think it would be economy for the State to connect the asylum with the city water-works as a protection against fire, and if necessary cut down the amount of insurance. After investigation of the report of the Chairman of the Board, I would respectfully call your attention to his remarks in regard to the criminal insane, and ask your careful consideration of his recommendation. Many decided improvements have been made, and the institution is becoming more fully equipped and more capable of the great work which you have committed to its care.

THE STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

The report of this institution shows over fifty per cent. of recoveries on admissions, and less than five per cent. of deaths on the whole number under treatment. The daily average of patients was 556. The last legislature appropriated $12,000 for the erection of a congregate dining room for males, which is complete, and will be ready for occupancy in January. This building will accommodate one hundred additional patients. The furniture being made in their own shops, has enabled the board to lessen considerably the expense of erection. The demand for more room for lunatics is pressing. Nearly 200 have been rejected for want of room, and owing to the crowded condition of the female wards, the board undertook the erection of a building for women. To finish and furnish this new building an additional appropriation of $4,000 is desired. On the closest estimate for expenses for the ensuing year $100,000 is needed. With this appropriation the institution will be able to care for 140 additional patients, making a total of 690 patients at a per capita cost of $142, as against $150 for the last biennial report. This is but $70 per capita increase for the proposed 140 students, just about what it costs to keep a lunatic in an ordinary poor house, and much less than the cost of keeping prisoners in jails. Their improved tube well system of water works, supplying over 200,000 gallons per day, is a great improvement over the old system and very much needed—giving the institution ample water supply in case of fire.

A better system of lighting is needed, and I would advise that you take under consideration the erection of an electric plant. An institution of this size and cost should not be subjected to a poor system of lighting—the use of gasoline and the dangers attending the use of gas, under the present system, which is unsatisfactory and dangerous. If your honorable body is not satisfied with the necessity of these improvements, I would suggest that you appoint a committee to visit this and other institutions and see for yourself the need of these improvements and the grand work which is being done in these institutions.

THE EASTERN HOSPITAL.

This institution was opened August 1st, 1860, with seventy patients. Since that time there have been many additions and it now accommodates 307 patients—129 males, 178 females. For the past two years the whole number treated was 459—206 males and 253 females—admitted during last year 180, and have rejected a large number of females. The last legislature appropriated $13,000 for the erection of an annex for males. This was completed in June last at a cost of about $2 000 less than the appropriation, owing to the fact that all the common labor was furnished by the inmates of the asylum. This building will enable them to accommodate the male insane for some years to come. According to Dr. Miller's report there is no diminution of insanity among the colored population, and there is urgent necessity for the erection of a building for females. Many have been turned away during the past year, who are now languishing in jails and other places of confinement throughout the State. I quote from his report: "The State has long since undertaken the humane care of her insane population, regardless of race, politics or religion, and she should discharge this responsibility to an extent that should meet the exigencies of this duty It should be our aim to make this not only a home to the colored insane, but in a high sense it should be our endeavor to make it a hospital, so that as many as possible may be restored to normal mentality and cease to be burdens to the State and become wage-earners and self supporting citizens."

There are now twenty female patients in a room over the laundry for the want of space It seems to me it is absolutely necessary that you make the appropriation of $20,000 asked for in his report, so that this unfortunate class can be given proper care and attention. The State of Virginia has about one-third more negro population, and accommodates 800 insane persons in her negro asylum at Petersburg. The per capita cost of maintenance is $115 94 per year. The question is, can the State keep them for less and give them proper care and attention? If not, then it is your duty for the sake of humanity and these poor afflicted persons to see to it that they are given proper care and maintenance, and I recommend that in addition to the amount required for maintenance you make this appropriation. The money will be economically spent, and the State of North Carolina will have discharged her duty towards this afflicted and dangerous class of her citizens. Many improvements have been made in this institution in addition to the property of the State. Under special act they purchased 170 acres of land adjoining the asylum for $1,900, and this will enable them to add still more to their own support. As far as it is possible, they will utilize every thing to make the Institution self-supporting, and their report shows good business management.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.

Since the last report from this institution many things have transpired which may, and doubtless will effect its future. Chief among these is the removal of the white mutes from this institution to the school for the deaf at Morganton, by which the white department here is converted into a school for the blind exclusively. This has very greatly relieved the crowded condition of the department soon to be filled again from the ranks of the 731 blind children of the State, as shown by the census of 1890. The report shows more room is an imperative necessity for the accommodation of those already in attendance, a chapel with domitories over head for the white department, and a recitation room with domitories for the colored. An appropriation for these needed improvements, I recommend.

In verification of the economical administration of this institution you will find herewith comparative figures of the per capita cost for maintenance of pupils at other similar institutions, viz:

Perkin's Institute for the Blind,	$360.39
Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind,	363. 71
Maryland School for the Blind,	275.00
N. C. Institute for the Blind,	160.00

The Board of Directors of this institution have never received any emolument, whatever, for fifty years' service given the State in the management of this great charity.

The separation of the mutes from the blind, by the removal of the former to Morganton, makes this a fitting opportunity to place this school upon a parity with the foremost institutions of the land, and I feel sure after a careful examination into the conduct of the institution and its necessities, you will be willing to appropriate a sum sufficient to make the necessary improvements and equip the same. Their report which is complete in every detail is herewith transmitted for further information.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The legislature of 1891 found that there was upward of 800 deaf mutes in the State of North Carolina, and feeling that this class required the support of the State, as well as those who have no infirmity, in order that they might become better citizens and able to earn a livelihood, created the school for the Deaf and Dumb, to be located at Morganton, her citizens offering the most liberal inducements. A splendid institution has been established—large and capable of accommodating 250 pupils, if appropriations are made for their support. In October the school was opened and now has 102 pupils. The last legislature appropriated $35,000 per annum, but it was not sufficient to pay off the former indebtedness and prosecute to a successful end the building operations. The board recommends that the legislature pay off this indebtedness and continue the appropriation of $35,000 annually. I endorse most heartily this recommendation of the board. They need many things in a school just beginning, and it will be necessary in order to make the school capable of doing the work imposed upon it by the State. This class have as much claim to an education at the hands of the State as other children, and since their defects prevent them from receiving it in the ordinary public schools, it is only just that they should be instructed in schools especially adapted to fit them for a useful life. Uneducated mutes are frequently vicious. This is almost entirely obviated in educational training. As a rule they come to the school petted and spoiled children, consequently helpless. Their discipline while at school should be rigid, so as to impart thoroughness in the practice of the few industries to which they are limited. To the useful and practical training already given them I would add printing, which was once taught with great success at the school in Raleigh, and moulding, decorating and burning pottery. Apart from suitableness of the occupation—the boys to mould, and the girls to decorate, no industrial plant could be erected at less cost, and supplied with material of a superior quality than from our soil. The State does not do its duty to this class of unfortunates, unless it couples with the in-

(*Continued on second page.*)

Lumber Bridge News.

For some time the boys and young men have exercised themselves in the art of debating, and the girls and young ladies have enjoyed the advantage of a Reading Club, conducted by our lady teachers, Miss Sudie H. Gay and Miss Mary McArthur. It was thought best to consolidate our forces, and last Friday night a lyceum was organized with Rev. P. R. Law, President. Mr. Law is a talented man, and does with all his might whatever he undertakes. Hence, we feel sure that under his leadership our enthusiastic members will derive much pleasure and profit from the organization.

Mr. D. P. McGeachy expects to return this week to Davidson College. He has been detained for some time on account of the sickness of his father, Mr. J. D. McGeachy, who is much improved, we are glad to note.

Your pains would go, and a ruddy glow
Your cheeks would know,
If you would take, (a note please make),
For health's dear sake,
The remedy that did for me
Such wonders great,
I beg to state

that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one thing that can and does cure the derangements of the female system. It is woman's great regulator. If every woman who suffers from diseases peculiar to her sex knew of its wonderful curative properties, a chorus of rejoicing would be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, singing its praises. For nursing mothers and debilitated "run-down" women generally, it is the greatest restorative tonic and soothing nervine known. For those about to become mothers it is indeed a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens parturition, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Pamphlet free.*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."

MRS. R. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS.

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

LAW FIRM.

The undersigned are from this day associated in the practice of Law wherever their services may be required.

The Senior partner will be in the office in Fayetteville one or more days in every week.

JAMES C. MACRAE.
S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned can be found at his office on Green street, where he will be glad to see old and new friends who have legal work of any kind requiring the services of an attorney. Respectfully,

12-20-94 3m JOHN G. SHAW.

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$525 Agent's profit per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New Articles just out. A $1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. CHRISTIE & SON, 18 Bond St., N. Y.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 24, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

A VILE CRUSADE.

A theatrical company which has been playing in some of our neighboring towns a dramatization of Mrs. Stowe's vile book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, exhibited their play in this city on Friday and Saturday nights last. It would be difficult properly to characterize the impudence and criminal folly of introducing such a play in the South. If any thing, however, could attest the peaceable and law-abiding character of our people it is the fact that no interference, verbal or otherwise, was made with the programme of these would-be stirrers-up of strife between the races—who, in this community at least, dwell together on terms of amity.

It is not for man to apportion the deserts of his fellow beings in the Hereafter for deeds done in this life. But, to our mortal vision, no act of man since Adam fell has entailed greater consequences of woe than the writing and publication of Mrs. Stowe's sensational book. As the Rev. Dr. Cuyler said in his memorable sermon on the subject in Brooklyn: "As well might one cull from a day's record in the New York papers, as one could easily do, a book-ful of horrors—rapes, murders, assassinations, and grinding oppressions of the poor, weak, aged, infirm and helpless thousands of that great city—by the side of which the worst abuses of African slavery in the South would pale into insignificance—and palm that off as a truthful representation of the civilization of the North, as to pretend that Uncle Tom's Cabin gives, in its hideous narrative, even a suggestion of the truth of ante-bellum slavery in the South."

A fit companion-piece, by the way, to the teachings of Uncle Tom's Cabin is the ignorant suggestion, which every now and then crops out, that it is "no wonder the freed African commits heinous crimes after having suffered two hundred years of slavery"—meaning the so-called slavery to which the savages brought here from Africa by the English and the yankees were subjected. History teaches that only here in these Southern States, under that so-called slavery, has the "Nubian slave" ever attained to civilization or the practice of Christianity. He is a slave today in every part of the world except here. He is not called a slave, but the Englishman exercises at will the power to kill him if he resist his encroachments on his rights in Africa. The power of life or death represents the supreme degree of ownership. In the South the law protected the so-called "slave" from maiming even at the hands of his master. That was more than a generation ago, when both slavery itself and laws ameliorating its incidence existed here. To-day, every eunuch in the Mohammedan countries represents one hundred dead Africans whose lives were sacrificed in order to produce one eunuch survivor.

He who, by false representations of the past—a past in which the Anglo-Saxon tutor of the savages of Africa, inadequately called their master, was the real sufferer—he who, by such misrepresentations, would cause a breach between the races in our peaceful Southern communities, deserves worse than a murderer's punishment. From manifestations in Congress and at the North, it looks as if some of the diabolic elements there were bent on opening the old negro question, which was supposed to have died with the defeat of the Force bill. This Uncle Tom's Cabin crusade may be a part of the movement. If that be so, it will be well if both races bear in mind the facts of African slavery as it existed in the Southern States of this Union. Not only are the millions of civilized negroes in our midst the descendants of savages who would have been boiled and eaten by their savage conquerors if the latter had not found profit in selling them alive to the English and Yankee slave-traders, who, in turn, found profit in disposing of them to the humane Anglo Saxon settlers of Virginia and Carolina, but the contrast between the fate of those who fell to the Southerners, on the one hand, and to the British West Indian masters, on the other, is one of the striking and significant revelations of history. The less than 400 thousand African savages imported into the South up to the war had become over 4 millions of civilized and Christianized peasants—at the price, by the way, of the impoverishment of their so-called masters. Of the more than 1700 thousand who were imported into the British West Indies, less than 800 thousand were alive to accept their freedom when the British government purchased that from its British subjects in 1833-8!

Let the vile story of the savage Beechers rest.

THE SIN OF SINS.

They committed the sin of sins political who were parties to the dark transaction by which, by false pretenses, the only defense possessed by the people against the money power was struck down by the crime of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. It is but little over a year since Vance and his band of the faithful were battling against those double-faced "representatives" of the people who were secretly bargaining away the people's birthright. By upbraiding Vance and his followers with a want of confidence in the common honesty of their fellow (gold-bug) men, and by sundry other devices, "smart" or dark, the agents of the money power succeeded in shifting the burden of affirmative legislation from their own to the people's shoulders. Let this damnable fact never be lost sight of. No sooner was this done than they mocked at the fooled people, and insultingly asked what they were going to do about it.

Preparation is now being made for another turn of the screw. The method is precisely a repetition of that employed before. Then the money-power secured condemnation in the Democratic platform of the Sherman law, which clumsily increased the money supply up to a limit of 50 millions a year, in return for the promise of substitute legislation that would give an increase regulated only by nature's supply. By the devices we have alluded to, the one part of this compromise between the money power and the people—the part favorable to the money power, viz: the repeal of the Sherman law—has been enacted into law; while in place of the other part—the part favorable to the people, viz; the enactment of the substitute free coinage and of the release of State banks—the helpless people are turned over to the tender mercies of a republican Congress! And now, behold, having accustomed the public mind to the idea of retiring the greenback legal tenders by coupling with it the proposition to substitute several times as much of State-made currency, the money power is coolly asserting that the war-bred anomaly of paper legal tenders must be done away with at once, and substitute legislation enacted at leisure, hereafter! In each case the public safety under pressure of a crisis was plead as the excuse for the hasty legislation in behalf of the money power—in the case last year, the manufactured panic; in the present, the drain on the gold reserve invited by a false construction of the law. In each case contraction of the currency results—50 millions a year of silver struck down, in the one; nearly 400 millions of greenbacks, at a blow, in the other. Let the Southern and Western representatives resist this latter proposition to the bitter end unless an adequate price is received for it.

But let the people, now that the facts of the great crime are fresh, make a careful record in their minds of those of their betrayers who were elected to office as democrats.

THE RADICALS AT RALEIGH.

We were disposed to give ample credence to the promises of Mr. Butler and the other leaders of the fusionists that no radical legislation would be attempted by their fusionist majority in the legislature, and we believe that was the temper of all our democratic contemporaries. It is becoming increasingly evident that our tolerant view was misplaced, and that the dominant element is making its path smooth to being repudiated by the people two years hence. We have no objection to their changing the party personnel of the office holding class, where they do so under the law. That is the legitimate fruit of their victory, and it is unbecoming to "squeal" under such circumstances. Besides, but a small per centage of the people are affected. It is wherein they enact legislation that is hurtful to the interests of the people at large (and this they seem to be doing at a break-neck speed), and wherein they substitute improper officials for competent and honest ones, that they are laying up for themselves stores of wrath to come. We quite agree, however, with the Statesville Landmark that patriotism is above partisan advantage, and that no true North Carolinian ought to rejoice at an injury to the dear old mother in order that the day of democratic restoration may be hastened. Neverthless, for every injury that is inflicted, let the responsibility be fixed clear and sure.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The more we reflect upon the revelation made by the first accession of the people's representatives to control of Federal legislation since the war—viz: of the fact that, when it comes to financial legislation, they might just as well have been republicans as democrats—the more the root of the evil becomes apparent. It is, as we have said, the secret use of money by campaign committees, secretly contributed. What else, indeed, could we expect—in a condition of affairs in which it is understood that that side will win whose campaign committee has the most money—but that the money power would win as against the people? The people are foredoomed in any such contest. The remedy is to put at the head of the democratic ranks only such men as the people trust. Elections controlled by such men can be carried, and candidates selected of only such materials can be elected, without the expenditure of a cent beyond clerk hire, postage and the printing of notices—and carried and elected overwhelmingly.

The radicals at Raleigh proclaim themselves the "people's" representatives and the enemy of "machine" politics. Let them adopt the only course that will effect their professed object. If they will not, then our democratic partisans in the legislature have a golden opportunity to put the people's false friends "in a hole."

We are indebted to Senator Jarvis and Representative Grady for public documents.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan'y.

Mr. Jeter C. Pritchard, who was elected short term senator last Monday night, on Tuesday returned to his mountain home.

The Raleigh Typographical Union passed flattering resolutions upon the nomination of Mr. Pritchard. They looked upon it as an honor to their craft as Mr. Pritchard was once a printer himself.

Butler was nominated for long term on Tuesday afternoon. He and Pritchard both addressed the crowd, for after the nomination in the populist caucus, the doors were thrown open.

The vote for Pritchard in the republican caucus was Pritchard 38; Holton 21. Lineback refused to make it unanimous. In the populist caucus, Butler was elected by acclamation. It is claimed that Butler is more of a republican than he is a populist. He has said he will vote with the republicans in Washington in organizing the Senate. He has many names given to him, "The Boss" "The Wizzard" among the number, but his last title is "The Modern Vicar of Bray." There is much more animosity shown towards the democrats, by the populists, than by the republicans. The populists are carrying things with a high hand. Wherever it is possible the offices held by the democrats will be abolished, and they will be re created under a new name, and given to either populists or republicans; the entire system of county government will be changed, and our present election laws will go to the wall. Town governments they will also overthrow. Verily we have come to a sad pass.

In the House on Tuesday Ewart introduced a bill for the repeal of the railroad commission. This will probably pass, and Butler will forge a stronger link in his chain, by giving this power to one man, whereas now there are three.

A fire insurance bill has been introduced to make companies pay the face value of policies in cases of total loss.

The Senate on Monday considered the following bills and resolutions: The resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure a repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, failed to pass its second reading. To repeal the internal revenue law; after some debate it was referred, on motion of Mr. White of Alexander to the committee on Federal Relations. There is but little doubt but what the legal rate of interest will be reduced to 6 per cent. An entering wedge to determine the relations of the two elements of fusion on the financial question was made in the resolution for a law for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. After quite a debate this also was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

In the House the special order for the day was the public printing bill—this bill which is to repeal the law to award it to the lowest bidder, and to make it a party plum. The democrats made many concessions, but they were all voted down and the house did away with rule 51, which forbids the reading twice, of a public act, in one day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members and passed the bill. Mr. French of New Hanover who was in the chair had his attention called to Rule 51 but he ruled that the House made its own rules. There was a bill to amend the charter of the town of Edenton; to change the time of holding the February term of Harnett Superior court; an act for the protection of girls, and the promotion of chastity.

In the Senate, to reduce the expenses of the State Guard; to reduce salaries of State and County officers; to inquire into the case of Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington; to reduce tax on piano and organ dealers; to reduce official bond of county officers of Pitt county; to abolish county boards of education; to regulate the business of life insurance; a resolution instructing senators and representatives to vote against all bills, which did not advocate free coinage of silver, and abolition of all banks of issue was referred to committee. The House considered the abolition of the death penalty; the standing committees were announced, and then the Senate and House met in joint session to canvass the vote of State Treasurer. Treasurer Worth had his bond of $255,000 ready, and it has been filed and he will enter upon his official duties on Wednesday 23rd. Mr. Denmark will be his chief clerk.

There were several bills for the election of senators by the people.

On Wednesday the bills of most importance in the House were: to prevent discrimination by railroads in giving free passes; to abolish the office of county superintendent of public instruction; to prevent lynching; to relieve building and loan associations from taxation. At noon joint session of both houses went into the election of enrolling clerk. Mr. J. W. Brown, of Granville, fusionist, was elected over Mr. Culbertson of Rowan democrat. Senate bills: to prohibit the use of free railway passes by county officials; to reform and improve the proceedings in criminal actions; to amend the constitution in regard to the enforcing of the anti-trust law; to allow Charlotte to increase graded school tax; to establish graded schools at Mt. Airy; to extend the time of settling taxes in Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, Rutherford, Clay and Macon. (This bill will pass); to incorporate the Southern manufacture's fire insurance company; a resolution asking the Secretary of State for information regarding insurance companies; a bill on public printer specifying he should be the lowest bidder, a resident of this State, and a practical printer, was referred to the committee.

Thursday's session brought quite a rush of new bills. In the Senate: to prevent the printing and distributing fraudulent election tickets; to make the education of blind children compulsory; to compel all railways to pay taxes; to define lard and butter, and regulate their sale; to facilitate the trial of causes and reduce their expenses; for the relief of certain soldiers in the late war; (this was the bill introduced by Senator Grant, of Wayne, and reported incorrectly, which caused such severe criticism by several papers) to abolish county boards of education and reduce salaries of county superintendents; to extend the time of building the Cape Fear and Northern Railroad, to incorporate the Piedmont stock insurance company; to amend the game law so as to protect growing crops. In the House: to allow county officials to give bonds in security companies; to abolish the battalion of Naval Reserves and the State Guard; to provide for a Supreme Court reporter to be elected by the legislature; to abolish the criminal and superior courts and establish courts of oyer and terminer; to equalize tax assessments; for inspection of illuminating oils; to license physicians, and secure their payment for services; to give notice of application for pardons; to relieve members of voluntary fire companys; after a long and strong debate a resolution was passed requiring the Secretary of State to return the bids and the $500 checks to the contestants for the public printing. Mr. Peebles, democrat, of Northampton argued that the bids should be made public; this of course was over ruled and the bids will be returned unopened, most of the bidders were democrats. A bill reducing the bond of the Sheriff of Pitt county to $60,000 has passed both houses and been ratified. There was a hot partisan debate on this bill.

Friday: Senate bills: to abolish the Geological survey; forbidding corporations to give free passes, and telegraph and telephone companies to give franking privileges to public State officers; to reduce homestead law in real property from $1,000 to $500, and personal property from $500 to $200; to reduce marriage license fee to $1.50. Secretary of State reported 107 general insurance agents, 200 have paid license and all but three are foreign companies; the license fees amount to about $1,000 per annum. House: To protect fire insurance policies by making a judgment a lien on all real and personal property of the company. There was a long fight in the contested election case from Pender, but of course it goes without saying Mr. Ward, democrat, was ousted, and Mr. Croom seated; to extend time of sheriffs for settling taxes. Mr. French of New Hanover had had his 1868-9 career aired, and he rose to a question of personal privilege, denouncing any man who made charges of fraudulant dealing in any way by him, as a liar. The following morning the News and Observer editorially published his record and called on all honest men to repudiate Mr. French as their leader.

The Legislature did not take holiday in honor of Lee's birthday on Saturday. The House was only in session about half an hour. In the Senate Lindsay, populist introduced a bill to reduce the expenses of public institutions, and a committee of three to visit these institutions and inforce this law. Lindsay's bill to change Thanksgiving Day after being severely ridiculed was tabled. The bill passed extending time two years for beginning work on Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Rail Road.

On Friday night there was a democratic caucus to nominate U. S. Senators. Hon. T. W. Mason of Northampton was nominated from the East, and Hon. Lee. S. Overman of Rowan from the West. A letter has been written from here saying the disgusted republicans will join forces with the democrats Tuesday to knock out Butler and Pritchard. Enard a "straight out" says he knows nothing of this. Pritchard's friends say his name would look well on the Vice President's ticket.

There is said to be a movement on foot to require the graduates of the State Normal and Industrial School, to stand an examination before receiving certificates for teaching in public schools. Such has not been the case heretofore.

The executive committee of the Teachers Assembly met in annual session on Saturday. It was decided to hold the annual meeting June 18 to July 1st.

The Governor's Message.

(*Continued from first page.*)

tellectual traing such an industrial education as will enable the pupil to earn an honest living.

A technical knowledge of some suitable industry before leaving the institution will equip them for the battle of life and start them in the world on a basis of equality with the wage-earner. This institution is capable of doing the work, if we equip it. Their greatest need, next to support, is in the industrial department, machinery and tools for carpenters' shop, outfit for printing office, for the shoe making trade, for mattress and broom making, &c. This equipment will cost about $3,500 and should be in addition to the appropriation asked by the board of directors.

I do not think that you can make any mistake in the money spent on this class; it is well invested and will yield an abundant harvest. For further information I commend to you the report of the Superintendent.

THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution for the care of the orphan children of the State is one which demands your special attention. If it is the duty of the State to provide educational advantages for her boys and girls; it is certainly imperative upon her to provide for those left destitute, with no one to provide for their support, training and early education. No one can estimate its effects upon the future society and citizenship of North Carolina. If these boys and girls are left to shift for themselves, with no care or instruction, the quality of manhood and womanhood will yearly degenerate in North Carolina. No one can estimate the good effects of early moral training, consequently the Oxford Orphan Asylum should be near and dear to the hearts of all patriotic citizens. Many improvements have been made in the past two years, which are enumerated in the superintendent's report. The receipts for the past two years are as follows:

From farm,	$ 35.45
From shoe shop,	163.75
From printing office,	2,016.24
From lodges, churches, etc.,	6,416.13
From State,	10,000.00
Grand Lodge,	2,000.00
Total,	$21,612 57

The management of this institution is under the care of the great and grand order of Masons, and has been carefully managed. The children are taught to work on the farm, in the printing office, and given daily instruction. They have under cultivation 100 acres of land which supplies much of their food. The present superintendent does not ask for an increase of appropriation, but commends the institution to your care. A much larger appropriation could be expended, and with the best results. There has been an average attendance of 205 children during the past year. Some have obtained situations in private families, others have gone to work. The average cost of maintenance is about $105 1-6 per year. The health of the children is excellent.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AT OXFORD.

This institution was established in 1866, the work being apparently a failure, the present Superintendent, Rev. Robert Shephard, took charge of the institution in February, 1890, and under his care the institution has grown to its present capacity. Receipts during the past year from State, churches, societies, and individuals, $2,367.00. Of this amount the State contributes $1,500. The total number in attendance in 1893 was 60; in 1894, 66; a per capita support of $36. With the present building the superintendent states that he could support 100 children, if the State could appropriate $3,000 with the outside aid received. There are many improvements needed, and I recommend that this appropriation be made.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, which includes the Fertilizer Control Station and the State Weather Service, is just closing a successful and satisfactory year. It has lived for eighteen years, and each year that passes marks a substantial advance over the previous one. At this time, the work accomplished for the benefit of the farmers of the State, and agriculture and horticulture generally, is very far-reaching, and our people generally recognize the fact and are more than ever taking advantage of the help that it affords. The work of the fertilizer control is sustained by the tonnage charge upon fertilizers. All the remaining work of the Station in all its branches is supported by the general government, and the State derives all the advantages from them without the direct appropriation of a single cent from its treasury.

During the last two years, the Station has published and widely distributed 152 separate and distinct publications. The edition of the regular issue is 17,000 copies, and the others vary according to the demand. Some of the subjects treated in the bulletins during the past two years are: some experiments in wheat culture, the culture of orchard and garden fruits, feeding experiments, horticultural tests and results, miscellaneous agricultural topics, digestion experiments, some leguminous crops and their economic value, thread worm of pork, our common insects, dairy industry in the State, why pull fodder corn, the chesnut and its weevil, rational stock feeding, propagation of flowering bulbs for commercial purposes, feeding trials with animals, marls and phosphates of North Carolina.

Among other work of a distinctive character during the past two years, the Station has elaborated a system of seed standard and of a voluntary seed control to benefit both sellers and buyers, has investigated the possibility of establishing the flowering bulb industry and thus bring to North Carolina the immense trade annually going abroad, has made special exhibits at two State Fairs, and sent large contributions to the World's Fair at Chicago, has published and widely distributed many appropriate, timely and useful educational bulletins designed to disseminate better agricultural methods throughout the State, has taken steps to give special agricultural and horticultural information to the Waldensian colonists in Burke county, has investigated very completely the subject of our ordinary and home grown cattle feeds and placed true values upon them by means of carefully planned digestion experiments with cattle, has through the fertilizer control analyses preserved the grade and purity of thousands of tons of commercial fertilizers sold in North Carolina, has encouraged the dairy industry and the growth of improved breeds of stock, has disseminated knowledge in regard to important field crops such as crimson clover, soy beans and cow peas, by distributing packages for trial and in other ways, and has saved thousands of dollars by prompt distribution of weather forecasts, especially with the early trucking crops.

These and other results have been accomplished. Much of this work is being continued, and together with other subjects soon to be investigated, will prove of increasing interest and values as time goes by.

The Experiment Station is in a thoroughly healthy condition, and its work and results are evidences of that fact.

AGRICULTURE.

From an agricultural standpoint these are no ordinary times. Our State, and indeed the country at large, is even now passing through a crisis, as great, if not the greatest in its history, brought about in a great measure by the low prices prevailing for farm products. Values for years have been constantly declining until now they have touched a point, at which, in too many instances, losses instead of profits are to be counted. If this is to be continued, the economic life of our people must undergo a great change. The general condition of agriculture, the world over, is very much worse than it was ten years ago. It is not that progress in any one country has not been met by similar progress in others, or that one has gained at the expense of another, but withering blight has come to us all alike. The wheat farmers of the Argentine Republic and the Western American States, the cattle breeders of Australia and the United States, the cotton planters of the South and of India, Egypt and Asiatic Russia, find their vocation unprofitable. There was a time when all this was different. From 1850 to 1860 the value of our farms doubled, our National wealth doubled, there were no tenant farmers, the increase in wealth was the farmers own. What has brought about so great a change? Legislation in North Carolina has ever been friendly to the State's chief industry, agriculture, and the ills we suffer to-day have their origin in unjust National and not State legislation. A simple indication, to our law makers, that the interest of the farmer would be fostered by a certain law which has been all sufficient for its enactment. How best to serve this majority class of our population has been the earnest wish of the Board of Agriculture since its establishment. I have read carefully the report of the board made to your honorable body, and I commend most heartily its unvarying efforts to impress the people with the necessity of diversification in crops. It is the only absolute safety for the farmer in times of great depression.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The various exhibits which North Carolina has made of her immense natural resources, variety of soils, and delightfulness of climate has attracted much attention, and the effects are being daily felt throughout the State by the numerous inquiries and the settlers who are coming to see us, and the money which is being invested within the State. The exhibit at the World's Fair was creditable, while the appropriation was small; still we showed to the world that we were among the most progressive States of the South. A great part of this exhibit is now in the museum in this city, and daily offers to our people information about their State, which they can get from no other source. A great International Exposition is to be held in the city of Atlanta in the Fall of 1895. North Carolina has been invited, and urged to make an exhibit.

Atlanta is the most progressive city in the South, and alive to every new enterprise which may add to its own greatness in the South, and this Exposition will be a success, if push and energy will bring it. Would it benefit North Carolina to exhibit her resources at this Exposition? Much could be said on this subject, but I believe that there is no better way on earth to lay before the world the advantages of your section of country than at this exposition. No one can estimate the good results accomplished, and I heartily endorse the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture.

North Carolina should be represented, and if the appropriation is made she will make an exhibit of which her citizens will proud, and will attract the attention and investigation of those who will attend this exposition.

(*To be continued.*)

Best in the World

The Judgement on Hood's Pronounced by Squire Fogg.

The following testimonial comes from T. M. Fogg, Esq., who is well-known throughout Kentucky as court justice and justice of the peace for Bath county. His words should invoke the confidence of all who read his letter:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I will say for Hood's Sarsaparilla I believe it to be the best medicine in the world. In the winter of '92 I had a bad case of the grip which left my system in very bad shape. I tried everything I could find and got no relief. In the fall of the same year I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first dose I took

Made a Decided Change

for the better. When I began taking the first bottle my weight was 127 pounds, the lightest since manhood. By the time the second bottle had been used my weight was 165 pounds. I owe all this to Hood's Sarsaparilla and I gladly recommend it to all sufferers." T. M. Fogg, Justice of the Peace, Sharpsburg, Kentucky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

BURPEE'S

TESTED SEEDS GROW.

You have perfect freedom of choice at seed time, but the harvest will depend primarily upon the seeds you sow.

The wise man has the harvest in view when he selects his seed.

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE FRESH.
BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE TESTED.
BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE GUARANTEED TO GROW.

For sale only by

A. J. COOK & CO.

We also have BUIST'S SEEDS, which we offer at 1 *cent per paper.*

1-24-95 tf

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

NOTICE!

100 Pairs Men's Ziegler

SHOES,

Regular Price $4.00,

THIS WEEK, $2.25.

100 Pairs Ladies' Ziegler

SHOES,

Hand Turned, Regular

Price $3.00,

THIS WEEK, $2.00.

70 Pairs Men's Bay State

SHOES,

Regular Price $4.00,

THIS WEEK, $1.50.

100 Pairs $2.50 Kid Ziegler,

This Week $1.49.

$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Kid

SHOES,

THIS WEEK, 87c.

WE ARE GOING

—TO—

KNOCK THE BOTTOM

—OUT OF—

PRICES ON

SHOES

This Week!

KEEP

YOUR EYES ON US!

LOOK!

1 Yard Wide FRUIT OF LOOM Bleaching This Week 5 1-2c.

1 Case Pretty Twill

DRESS PLAIDS--looks like wool--ought to bring 8c.--22 inches wide--we will sell them for 4c.

Frank Thornton

N. B.—JUST RECEIVED

Pearl Shirts,

ALL SIZES, WORTH ONE DOLLAR,

THIS WEEK, 69c.

RAMBLERS FOR 1895,

One Hundred Dollars.

"QUITE THE THING."

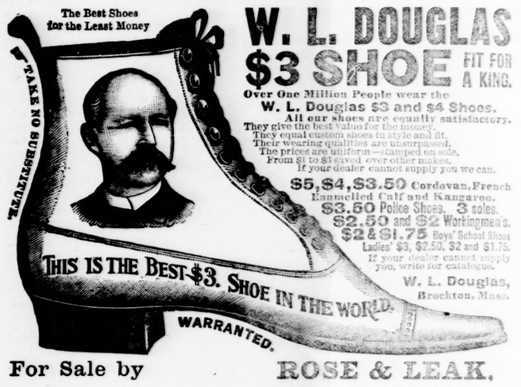
It is good form to Ride a Rambler Bicycle.

"STYLISH;" "EASY RUNNING;" "HIGHEST GRADE MADE."

THE ABOVE TERMS APPLY TO '95 RAMBLERS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE NEW STYLES. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes.
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK.**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Received Daily at Sheetz's Furniture Store

PLUSH AND WILLOW ROCKERS,

Pictures and Easels, Blacking Cases,
Cabinets, Sideboards,

Lounges and Wardrobes.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Don't fail to see our stock before you buy.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES,
MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

FOR SALE.

—ALL OF MY—

REAL ESTATE

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

—AND IN THE—

CITY of FAYETTEVILLE,

IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR SALE.

A. G. BEADY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

12-6-94 tf

H. H. H.

WE HAVE

10 Cook Stoves,

2 Good Corn Shellers,

We will exchange for Corn, Peas or N. C. Bacon between now and 1st January, 1895.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, HAIR AND NAILS.

Builders will do well to see us.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Mrs. MORROW'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

SPRING TERM BEGINS ON JANUARY 21st.

Preparatory and Higher English Languages, Physical Culture, Music and Art; Mason's "Touch and Technic" for Piano a specialty. Terms moderate. For circulars address

Mrs. FANNIE MORROW,
Haymount,
1-17-95 2t Fayetteville, N. C.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

Government Sale.

By virtue of certain distraint warrants issued by F. M. Simmons, Collector of 4th District of N. C., I have this 12th day of January, 1895, levied on 8 barrels of Corn Whisky, Copper Still, Worm, Cap and Pipe, the property of E. D. Kelley, for Taxes and Assessments, and will sell said property at public auction, at Buffalo Depot in Quewhiffle Township, Cumberland County, on Saturday, the 2nd day of February, 1895, at 12 M.

W. C. TROY, Deputy Collector,
1-17-95 for F. M. Simmons, Collector.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 24, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FRANK THORNTON—Notice.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Czarina.
ROSE & LEAK—For One Week Longer.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Fresh Norfolk Oysters, &c.
A. J. COOK & Co.—Burpee's Tested Seeds Grow.
H. C. HUDGINS & Co.—Money Made Easily and Rapidly.
H. R. HORNE—Peter Hender on & Co.'s Garden Seeds.
C. W. ELLIOTT—California Pears, Malaga Grapes, &c. See Specials.

Mr. Fulton R. Hall is assistant in the office of our new Register of Deeds, Mr. Alex. McNeill.

Remsburg's Orchestra have been engaged to furnish music for the bal poudre at Bennettsville Friday night.

Col. Wm. H. S. Burgwyn, National Bank Examiner is here in connection with the affairs of the defunct People's National Bank.

There will be an Envelope Party at the residence of Mrs. T. J. Green on Person street for the benefit of Epworth League of the Methodist Church.

We are indebted to the Lenzar Literary Society of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts for a handsomely gotten up invitation to their Second Annual Oratorical Contest January 25th. Mr. J. A. Bizzell, of this city, who stands very high at the College, is one of the four orators. We understand that he has a good chance of winning the medal.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

An Old Friend.

Many of our people were delighted to see once more Mr. John R. Tolar, an old Fayetteville boy, who, having made a fortune in the naval store commission business in New York, has just returned from a long tour in foreign lands, including Egypt and Palestine. Mr. Tolar is a fine looking gentleman of some forty years of age, and is the son of our esteemed townsman, Capt. W. J. Tolar.

"The Father of His Country."

The pupils of the different departments of the Fayetteville Graded School will very suitably and prettily celebrate the 22nd of February, the birthday of Washington, by an entertainment at once pleasing and novel, in which they ask the encouragement and kind co-operation of the patrons of the school and the public generally by their presence. The time and place will be duly given hereafter.

Fire at Elizabethtown.

Tuesday night the residence and all the out-houses of Mr. Jno. W. Hall, a prominent merchant of Elizabethtown, were burned to the ground. The house was a very handsome one and had just been completed. A smoke house containing several thousand pounds of meat was also burned. The loss is estimated at over $2,000. Mr. Hall was in this city Tuesday and had not reached home at the time of the fire.

Florida on Wheels.

"Florida on Wheels" is a marvel of beauty, ingenuity and enterprise. It is no wonder that the press speaks so highly of it everywhere, and for advertising Florida nothing better could have been invented. Magnificent plate mirrors at the ends of the compartment reflect the beautiful collection and make the whole outshine in splendor anything ever conceived in fairy tales.—*Orlando, Fla., Daily Record.*

This wonderful car will exhibit in Fayetteville Friday and Saturday, January 25th and 26th, day and evening.

Judge Norwood.

Many of our foremost citizens cordially greeted the new judge who is now holding the January term of Court for this county—notwithstanding he is a Republican, and borne in upon the wave of the recent fusionist victory. The Hon. W. L. Norwood is a son of the late James H. Norwood, who removed from Hillsboro to Waynesville, Haywood county, back in the forties. He is first cousin of Messrs. William, Willard and other members of the Tillinghast and Huske families of this city, is a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman of most pleasing address. We trust that he will find his visit to our old town altogether agreeable.

Court Notes.

Cumberland County Superior Court is in session this week. His Honor Judge W. L. Norwood is presiding and Solicitor H. F. Seawell prosecuting. This is Mr. Seawell's first court and therefore we cannot pass judgment as to his capabilities, but no doubt he will make an acceptible officer. It will be remembered that upon Mr. McLean and Mr. Seawell declining the Governor's appointment, Mr. Douglas was appointed, and he made a capital solicitor at Anson Court. Mr. Seawell brought action against against Mr. Douglas at that court and Mr. Douglas admitting Mr. Seawell's right to the office, judgment was declared in his (Seawell's) favor.

This is a one week term for the trial of criminal cases only. The docket is the lightest one for many terms, only five prisoners being in jail for trial and but several other minor cases.

Sheriff Geddie, who gave his bond last week, is in charge of the Court, assisted by Ex Sheriff Smith, Mr. Norman Smith and Ex-Deputy Sheriff Clark. Mr. Cyrus Murphy, the populist clerk, is assisted by ex-Clerk, C. G. Cain.

Oxford Orphan Asylum.

We have received a copy of the report of the board of directors, treasurer and superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum for the year ending December 31st. This noble charity was established December, 1872, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina.

Some extracts from the report will be interesting. For example, the institution's present financial condition is thus given:

Balance on hand January 1st, 1894,	$ 351 94
Interest for one year on B. F. Moore legacy ($1,000),	80 00
Appropriation State of North Carolina,	10,000 00
Appropriation Grand Lodge,	3,500 00
From all other sources,	10,305 00
Totel receipts,	$24,237 04
Disbursements as per vouchers herewith,	20,891 28
Balance on hand this day,	$ 3,345 76

A DAUGHTER OF CUMBERLAND.

The following will be of local as well as general interest:

"We have a most efficient faculty, both as to intellectual and social culture. They are thoroughly devoted to their work, and possess that which alone can make one successful in an institution like this—the art of making the children love them. Miss Finlator teaches teaches vocal music and telegraphy. A vocal lesson is given in each school room every day and a general drill is given every afternoon of school days. She has a class of ten girls and boys who have an hour's instruction each day in telegraphy. Miss Finlator came to the Asylum when she was eleven years old, from Cumberland county, and when she reached the age of discharge, on account of her advancement and proficiency, was retained as a vocal teacher. Those who have been to the Asylum or heard the Orphan Choir sing, in several of the towns of the State, can bear testimony to the proficiency of her pupils. We point to her as one of the ripened fruits of this Institution."

THE NUMBER PROVIDED FOR:

At last report, girls, 105; boys, 92;	197
Admitted since May 1st: girls, 20; boys, 22;	42
Total,	239
Discharged,	47
In Asylum December 31st, 1894: girls, 100; boys, 92;	192
Of those discharged,	
19 were put in good homes,	
27 were taken by their parents,	
1 was discharged for cause.	
Total.	47

Mr. James A. Bradley, formerly of Wilmington, who died the other day at Oakland, California, made the Asylum a Christmas present of a lot in Minneapolis which brings a net income of $1,600 per annum.

God care for those who help such a charity!

A Delightful Entertainment.

Miss Emily Kenan, who has been the recipient of numerous courtesies and kind attentions since coming to Fayetteville, gave a reception to her friends on Friday night last. The handsome residence on Green street was brilliantly illuminated, and the approach from the gate to the house was under a canopy of various colored Chinese lanterns. The two beautiful drawing rooms were decorated with magnolia and ivy, the freshness of which matched well the loveliness of the young ladies and the high, jovial spirits of the young men. In the east drawing room there was an enormous bowl of eggnog, so typical of Southern hospitality, beautifully served. Several hours had rolled away most pleasantly in games and conversation, when supper was announced, and the guests were ushered into the dining room and seated to what amounted to almost a banquet, presided over by Mrs. Kenan with a grace so peculiarly hers. Misses Eliza Williams and Kate Underwood assisted Miss Kenan in receiving. The following were the gusts present:

Dr. H. W. Lilly with Miss Mamie Haigh.
Mr. J. A. Moore with Miss Laura Banks.
Mr. W .G. Moore with Miss May Broadfoot.
Mr. J. C. Thomson with Miss Mary Miller.
Mr. A. J. Pemberton with Miss Rebecca Haigh.
Mr. H. M. Pemberton with Miss Laura Kyle.
Mr. Cameron MacRae with Miss Liza Williams.
Mr. J. B. Tillinghast with Miss Nellie Haigh.
Mr. Marsden Haigh, with Miss Marion Mallett.
Mr. G. B. Underwood, with Miss Maggie McNeill.
Mr. A. B. Williams with Miss Kate Underwood.
Dr. McGougan with Miss Nena Morrow.
Mr. Hector McGeachy with Miss Lizzie Brady.
Mr. Jno. Strange with Misss Bert Watson.
Mr. H. J. Marsh, with Miss Mary MacRae.
Mr Alexander Faulkner with Miss Nan Kyle.
Mr. J. A. Huske with Miss Addie Riddick.
Mr. J. C. Huske with Miss Jane Mallett.
Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, Rev. Dr. Hughes, Major Jessie Kyle, Mr. Kyle Gibbony, Messrs. W. F. Leak, E. J. Hale, Jr., S. H. MacRae, Rob't Williams, Ed. Daniels and Louis B. Hale.

Echoes of the Freshet.

From all accounts the damage done along the banks of the Cape Fear by the great freshet was phenomenally small. The river is now about at its normal condition. At a meeting of the steamboat stockholders in this city Tuesday it was decided to rebuild the Murchison, the iron hull of which is at the company's wharf in Campbellton. The contract was given to Capt. W. S. Skinner, of Wilmington, who says he will have the steamer ready for service in six weeks.

The Hurt is still where the waters left her but we are informed that she will, as soon as possible, be railroaded into the water, fifty feet below. The Cape Fear is, as we stated last week, a total wreck and is fit for little more than kindling wood.

There are various opinions as to the height of the Butler freshet in comparison with the Sherman freshet. The most authentic places the former at about 4 inches above the latter.

Counting C. F. & Y. V. Bonds.

The Baltimore Sun of 16th says:

E. S. Martin, special master in the foreclosure proceeding of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, was in Baltimore yesterday His visit here is made to count the bonds deposited with the bondholders' committee, so that he can make a proper certificate to the court.

People and their Movements.

Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, is in the city.

Mr. Jno. L. Fonda, of Greensboro, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. F. O. Walton, of Morganton, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. D. A. McAllister, of Wade, was in the city Monday.

Miss Blanche Kranzy, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Ethel Fisher on Person street.

Mr. W. A. Moore and daughter, Miss M. F. Moore, of Mt. Airy, were in the city Tuesday.

Abraham Henderson, one of our most respected colored citizens, is well again after a mouth's illness.

Mrs. C. S. Love, of White Lake, was in the city Tuesday attending the meeting of the Steamboat stockholders.

Major Prior, who has been quite sick for some time, is convalescent and able to attend his place of business.

Misses Nellie and Fannie Graham returned last Saturday from Rockingham, where they have been spending the Xmas holidays, accompanied by Misses Lizzie Davis and Emma Norment.

Mr. M. L. Marsh, who for seventeen years past has lived in Texas, has returned to make Cumberland his future home. He advises all young men not to go West, although quite successful himself.

The presence in Fayetteville of Mrs. John C. Haigh, Sr., who is at the residence of her son, Mr. J. C. Haigh, on Dick street, is the source of sincere pleasure to our people, who hold her and the memory of her late husband in such affectionate regard.

Mr. Oscar J. Spears, the defeated Republican candidate for Congress, came down to the city from Lillington Saturday. With the exception of being piping mad with Butler and Holton he seemed to be in a good humor and takes his defeat very gracefully.

Mrs. Morrow's School.

A large and appreciative audience, mainly composed of parents of the scholars, young misses, were assembled in Mrs. Morrow's school rooms on Haymount last Saturday, and for an hour and a half were entertained by the scholars in songs, recitations, charades and dialogues. Charming were Misses Fannie MacRae and Mary Ayer, each in her winsome way, the former impersonating a dame of "ye olden time" in the minuet, and pictures quely attired in an antique fashioned gown of fine old silk, the latter dressed to look like a chrysanthemum and reciting verses laudatory of that popular flower. All acquitted themselves admirably and no doubt in a way to redound to the credit of their teachers for admirable training.

Florida on Wheels.

"Florida's Rolling Exposition" is a state fair on wheels, a tenth wonder of the world. It is the most remarkable car on either continent, has been entered by more people on the inside, gazed at by more people on the outside than any car ever built in the history of railroading, and has done Florida more good than all the fairs she ever held.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Daily Observer.*

Homicide at Manchester.

Manchester was the scene of a fatal fight Sunday evening. It appears that Jno. Cameron and George Brewer two young men who have been at outs with each other for some time met Sunday evening and after passing several hot words engaged in a fight which resulted in the death of Brewer. Cameron set out Monday morning for this city to surrender to the Sheriff and was met between here and Manchester by Deputy Sheriff Clark to whom he surrendered himself and was brought to this city and is now in custody. Meantime, the coroner's jury in session at Manchester declared the killing to be justifiable. Cameron contends that he killed Brewer in self-defence. He says that Brewer threatened to kill him, and drawing a pair of brass knucks struck him several blows. Cameron says he retreated, but on Brewer following and striking at him he turned round and stabbed Brewer in the neck. Another version of the fight is that after Brewer struck Cameron, Cameron rushed upon him and stabbed him several times. Brewer, who was an employe in Mr. Jno. F. Clark's cotton mill, leaves a wife and two little children. It is a very sad affair and is greatly regretted by the citizens of Manchester.

The case comes up before Judge Norwood to-day.

Florida on Wheels.

Yesterday one of the handsomest cars ever seen in Richmond arrived in this city.—*Richmond (Va.) Daily Register.*

A Chamber of Commerce.

A number of our public spirited citizens, being cognizant of the important movement that is now about to take place of Northern capital to the South for investment in manufacturing and other industries and enterprises, recently concluded that it was time that Fayetteville should bestir herself in order to attract to our own city and county our due share of such investments. As a result of their deliberations, the following call was published in last week's OBSERVER, viz:

"There will be a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, at the Town Hall, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, to take necessary steps towards attracting capital and manufacturing to this place. Professional and business men, all good citizens who feel an interest in the welfare of the community, are earnestly requested to lend there presence and heartily join in this initial proceeding, which it is hoped may be followed by very advantageous results."

We have been publishing recently a number of tables of statistics showing the capabilities of the South for manufacturing and other industries and its remarkable recent growth in their establishment and development. The acute movement in this respect, which is such a feature of the present moment, is thus referred to by the New York Herald of the 17th instant:

THE GREAT COTTON MILLS MUST GO SOUTH.

"The remarkable movement of cotton-mills from New England to the South, which has recently attracted so much attention, continues and is likely to continue until the cotton industries of the country centre, as they should do, in the sunny home of the cotton plant. On the 23d ult. the Herald reported the decision of two of the strongest cotton-mill companies of Massachusetts to build two large factories in the South, each costing half a million dollars or more. Last week, it was reported, three of the largest manufacturing corporations of Lowell, Mass., asked the Massachusetts Legislature to so amend their charters that they may do business in the South. The superior facilities in the cotton States for manufacturing cotton cloths, sheetings, baggings, drillings and coarse ginghams have become so apparent of late that the Fall River and other Northern centres of cotton manufacture are quite exercised about the changed situation. A Fall River telegram, which the Herald printed on Monday, says:—

'Fall River mill-men, who have been forced unwillingly to recognize the fact that the South has already become a factor of no mean importance in the manufacture of cotton cloth, are not disposed to look lightly at the prospects of keener competition in the future. In half a dozen years enough spindles have been placed in Southern mills to represent one-sixth of the entire number in the country. Previous to the time mentioned the South contained but one-fifteenth of the spindles of the United States.'

"During the last four years the number of Southern mills has increased from 250 to 400 and the capital invested from $61,000,000 to $97,000,000. No better evidence could be afforded of the fact that the cotton manufacturing interests of the North are destined to seek ere long the more congenial, more convenient and more economical field for their development in the country south of the Potomac. The advantages of this transfer are obvious. In the first place, the chief raw material used is more cheaply obtained by the Southern mill, and the saving in the cost of its transportation must always be a serious consideration with the manufacturer. The bright Southern climate is much more favorable to the health of operatives than the rigorous climate of New England. Labor in the South is also more steady and cheaper than in the North. But there is still another and important consideration in favor of the South as the chief seat of our cotton-manufactures, which seems to have been overlooked. The statistics of the treasury Department show that seventy-three per cent. of all cotton cloths, colored and uncolored, exported from the United States go to countries situated south of the fortieth degree of north latitude, or to countries whose chief seaports are nearer Norfolk and Charleston than Boston. The development of our export trade in cotton piece-goods must for many years be looked for chiefly in the markets of Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Africa and China. And these foreign markets can be more easily reached from the seaports of the South than from any seaport of New England. If American cottons are to compete in foreign markets with those of Europe they must utilize all these advantages.

FREE MACHINERY AND EVENTUAL FREE TRADE WILL SEND ENGLAND'S MILL CAPITAL ALSO TO THE SOUTH.

"Old England by means of her free trade policy, is now enabled to import annually 1,700,000,000 pounds of cotton (mostly from the United States), out of which she manufactures yarns and piece-goods of the value of $500,000,000. Of this total production of cotton goods she exports and sells annually in foreign markets an amount valued at about $325,000,000. Nothing but our "protective" tariffs prevent the United States from reaping the vast profits which our free-trade rival reaps from the manufacture of American cotton. Of course we can never hope to do this while our "protectionist" system is retained. The very means we have adopted to shut out foreign manufacturers from our markets have necessarily shut us out of the markets of the world. We can never sell freely to other countries from whom we refuse to buy freely."

And our able contemporary, the Wilmington Messenger, ever alive to anything that concerns the material welfare as well as the honor of North Carolina and the South, said, the other day:

"The movement in the North towards the 'Sunny South'—at present about 26 degrees above zero—is unmistakable. Immigrants and settlers are coming into the various States. The most significant, if not the most important, is the prospecting of Northern manufacturers, and the announcement that already five New England mills are moving to build five other mills and in the South. The certainty of more mills coming will be sure to increase the activity of investments by home people. We hope Northern mill owners will not fail to visit Wilmington and look at the prospects here which are excellent. Other industries will take a leap it is to be hoped. The South is at peace; it has quite as much prosperity now as the North has; it is indeed a great section for men who have money to purchase farms or to engage in manufacturing and mining, and trucking and fruit raising and oystering, &c. The Messenger's Sunday service gave a dispatch from Boston in which a well-known manufacturer took the plain, sensible view of the superior advantages of the South. Mr. Coolidge shows a better understanding of the outlook than the men of the Edward Atkinson type. He is a practical business man and sees the South from that favorable standpoint. Mr. Coolidge admits that labor is very much lower and there is a big difference in cost of fuel. He says that two cents a pound can be saved as compared with Eastern milling. He says again the Southern labor is just as good as New England. He might have added that there is a great saving—of $5 a bale—in having the mills at the cotton."

THE SUGGESTION TO MEET THE NEW ENGLANDERS AT HOME

Our Charlotte contemporary, however, the Charlotte Observer, was impressed with the very practical and (so to speak) concrete course adopted by the city of Columbia, S. C., and recently gave its view of the case in this way:

"Columbia is going about the thing in the right way. She has decided to send her mayor and three other citizens and business men to New England to invite mill men contemplating moving their mills South to come to Columbia. The committee is authorized and empowered to guarantee the manufacturers an exemption from city taxes for a period of ten years, now covered by an ordinance of the city of Columbia. Columbia has a splendid water power in her canal."

MEETING IN THE CITY HALL.

In response to the call above reprinted a well attended meeting of our leading citizens was held in the City Hall on Friday last—Capt. S. C. Rankin being called to the chair and Mr. H. R. Horne to act as secretary. After considerable discussion, in a tentative way, of the best means to go about the work contemplated—that is to say, the work of attracting to Fayetteville its share of the Northern capital referred to—the following resolution was offered as embodying the essence of the Columbia plan and as likely to result in the speediest action.

"*Resolved*, 1. That it be the sense of this meeting that a representative of the interests of Fayetteville as a manufacturing location and centre be sent to proper points in the Eastern States to invite the investment of capital in cotton manufactories and other industries in this city and vicinity.

"*Resolved*, 2. That a committee of three (or five) be appointed by the chair to determine what instructions shall govern the said representative, to provide him with all necessary statistics in furtherance of his object, to solicit subscriptions for defraying his expenses, and generally to supervise the carrying out of the purpose of this meeting to attract our share of the Northern capital about to be transferred to the South."

ACTION OF THE MEETING.

The purpose was understood to be the employment for this mission of a gentleman identified with the interests of cotton mills here and understood to be widely acquainted with cotton manufacturing capitalists in the East. The views of the meeting, however, took in a wider scope. It was claimed that the time was opportune for the formation of a Chamber of Commerce and that such a body could attend to the present purpose and all cognate ones to better advantage than the special committee contemplated in the resolutions presented. Accordingly a motion, offered by Col. Chas. Haigh, was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to report the draft of a constitution and by-laws for a Chamber of Commerce, or other like body, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held to-day at 3:30 P. M.

Florida on Wheels.

It shows that in variety of production Florida is simply wonderful.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Daily Eagle.*

MARRIED.

AVERETT—McLAURIN—On Thursday, January 17th, 1895, by W. D. Gaster, J. P., at his office in Fayetteville, N. C., Mr. ALEXANDER McR. AVERETT to Miss MATTIE J. McLAURIN—all of Flea Hill Township.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

Tumors.

Fibroid, Ovarian and other tumors, cured without resort to surgery. Send 10 cents in stamps for book Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Endorsed as the Best Remedy.

August A. Klages, 810 St. Charles street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "From my youth I suffered from a poisonous taint in my blood. My face and body were continuously affected with eruptions and sores. I am now forty-two years of age, and have been treated in Germany and America, but no remedy overcame the trouble until I used Botanic Blood Balm. My skin is now clear, smooth and healthy, and I consider the poison permanently driven from my blood. I endorse it as the best remedy." $1 per large bottle. For sale by druggists.—*Adv.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

A New Danger.

A great danger threatens the people of the South. An evil that is steadily growing, and unless checked will cause great misery and suffering. Liver Medicines, called by all sorts of names, are being sold to the druggist to be handed to the people when they call for Simmons Liver Regulator. Beware! There never has been more than one Simmons Liver Regulator on the market. Take nothing else. The person who tries to persuade you that anything else is just the same is not to be relied upon, nor is the dealer to be trusted who tries to sell you another article in its stead. You know what Simmons Regulator is, because it has done you good. No; dont be deceived into trying anything else. Wait until the Old Friend, Simmons Liver Regulator, has failed you, then will be time enough to try something else. Remember, Simmons Liver Regulator is what you want. It is put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., and a Red Z is on every package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF Dunham's Concentrated Shred Cocoanut; Evaporated Peaches; No. 1 French Prunes; London Layer Raisins; Fine London Layer Figs, at
C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of Tangerinus (or Kid Glove) Oranges; California Pears; Malaga Grapes; Florida and West India Oranges; Baldwin Apples, at
C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

Dr. W. C. GALLOWAY, permanently located in Wilmington, N. C., will be in Fayetteville, at the Hotel LaFayette, Thursday and Friday, January 24th and 25th. Practice limited to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

That our wonderful remedy "MOTHERS FRIEND" which makes child-birth easy may be within the reach of all we have reduced the price to ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

...BEWARE of frauds, counterfeits and substitutes. Take nothing but .....

Mothers Friend.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Write for book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sole Proprietors, ATLANTA, GA.

☞FOR ONE WEEK LONGER

Rose & Leak

WILL CONTINUE

Their Sale

AS HAS BEEN HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.

After this Time

—THE GOODS THAT WILL BE— OFFERED AT

Cost and less than Cost,

—WILL BE—

SPECIAL ARTICLES,

WHICH, (WHILE NOT EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE IN STOCK) WILL INCLUDE RARE BARGAINS IN

Shoes, Dress Goods, Carpets, &c., &c.

Rose & Leak

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS,

AND THEY ARE WILLING TO

OFFER - INDUCEMENTS

TO THOSE IN

NEED OF GOODS

IN ORDER TO SELL.

GIVE THEM A CALL!

and you will be treated all right.

RESPECTFULLY,

Rose & Leak.

January 23, 1895.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY.

I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.

Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome MANUAL, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.

Henderson & Co. refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size, for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.

True economists in making their small purchases of seeds will consider FIRST, QUALITY and next QUANTITY OF SEED rather than number of papers.

To meet a possible demand, (thus far hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, which are offered at *one cent a paper.*

H. R. HORNE, Sole Agent for Peter Henderson & Co.

1-24-95

CZARINA!

New and Beautiful Line

JUST RECEIVED IN

Silver. Gold, Diamond Mounted, Gold and Pearl, Rolled Gold Plate.

WATCHES.

A LARGE LINE

JUST RECEIVED.

PRICES STILL LOWER!

STERLING SILVER,

AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

WEDDING GIFTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Now and then all need some slight change in diet. (No charge for this prescription.)

You can get of the undersigned

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS,

Crackers, Sauces and Catsups.

A Fat Mackerel; a few pounds of Buckwheat or package of Flap Jack Flour and Choice Maple Syrup.

Martin's Gilt Edge Butter (fresh) received every week.

CONFECTIONS.

Old Homestead Cough Drops.
Butter Cups.
Tenney's Bon Bons and Chocolate.
Royster's Fancy Candies, &c.
California Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Apricots and Dried Fruits, of
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Money Made Easily and Rapidly.

READ THIS AND THINK IT OVER!

We want 100 men who have energy and grit. We will give them a situation in which they can make money rapidly—the labor being light and employment the year round. Requires no capital or great education. Some of our best salesmen are country boys. Young men or old will do. Remuneration is quick and sure. We have need for 100 men within the next 30 days. Do not waste time, but write at once to H. C. HUDGINS & CO., Publishers, ATLANTA, GA.

1-24-95 4t

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK OF

Groceries, General Merchandise, &c.

FROM MR. C. M. WATSON & CO., S. W. JAMB MARKET SQUARE,

—I propose conducting a first-class—

Grocery, Confectionery —AND— Fruit Store

at the old stand, and cordially invite every body to give me a call.

I will add to the stock daily such Goods as are necessary to make a complete line. On hand and to arrive: Bacon, Flour, Lard, Hams, S. C. Shoulders, Breakfast Strips, Sugar Cured Beef, Mackerel, &c.; Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Virginia Meal, Rice, Hominy, Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at prices to suit the times.

Careful and polite attention given all customers.

I am respectfully,
C. W. ELLIOTT.

FOR SALE!

My "Home Place" in Fayetteville.

A comfortable Six Room Dwelling, three fireplaces, two acres of land, all under good fence and well located, on Robinson street.

Also a comfortable Residence on the Hill, near the Arsenal Grounds, 4 Room House, 4 fireplaces, kitchen and outhouses, 3½ acres of land. Will sell cheap or exchange for a small improved farm in the county.

For Titles, see Book V, No 4, Page 261, Records of Cumberland County.

For a bargain address or call on
A. R. CARVER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1895—tf

Government Sale.

By virtue of certain distraint warrants issued by F. M. Simmons, Collector of 4th District of N. C., I have this 14th of January, 1895, levied on 22 packages of Whisky, the property of W. A. Allred, for Taxes and Assessments, and will sell said spirits at Manly, N. C., on Friday, February 1st, 1895, at 12 M., sale at public auction.

W. C. TROY, Deputy Collector,
1-17-95 for F. M. Simmons, Collector.

NOTICE.

Having severed my connection with the LaFayette Military Academy. I am better prepared to take students in

LANGUAGES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, AND MUSIC, PIANO, VIOLIN, MUSICAL HARMONY AND THEORY A SPECIALTY

Highest references given.
For terms and particulars apply to
GEO. F. MARKGRAFF,
1-10-95 4t Fayetteville, N. C.

LIME.

We do not keep our Lime on hand long at a time. We have a fresh car load every four weeks. Four barrels of our lime will go as far as five of ordinary lime. We have hundreds of testimonials in its favor.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE

MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments —AND— Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

At King Brothers

YOU WILL FIND

"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds

Only 1 Cent a Paper.

The many who bought seed of us last season saved MONEY and were well pleased with result from seed Those who buy of us this season will save *more money,* and we guarantee every paper to be *New Fresh Seed.*

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF

—Drugs, Seeds and Tobbaco,—

and are leaders in price and quality of goods. Call at our store or send us your order by mail.

Yours truly,
KING BROTHERS,
Next Door to Post Office, Druggists and Seedmen, Fayetteville, N. C.

Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore,

Has Never Contested, Compromised or Delayed a Claim.

Assets, $1,700,000.00
Surplus as to Policy Holders, $340,000.00
WM. H. BLACKFORD, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hamilton Easter, Wm. H. Perkins, Christian Devries, C. Morton Stewart, Douglas H. Thomas, John Gill, Wm. H. Blackford, James Patten, George C. Jenkins.

Call on or address
JNO. B. TILLINGHAST, General Agent,
1-17-95 2m Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

W. M. THOMAS, who is well known to the Grocery trade of this city, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has accepted a position with Mr E. L. Clark, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., where he would be glad to see his old friends and former customers. He guarantees politeness, fair dealing and lowest possible prices. Call and see him before buying elsewhere.

1-10-95 tf

Fresh Mackerel, Boneless Corned Beef.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.

Saratoga Chips. Cranberries.

HECKER'S OLD HOMESTEAD FLOUR, FARINA, AND SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED —WITH— TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

R. M. PRIOR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

School Books —AND— School Supplies.

Blank Books —AND— Office Stationery.

—AT—

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

—FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS—

Botanic Blood Balm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, if directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

☞WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Hard Times Fertilizers.

To meet the present Hard Times on Farmers, we will sell to farmers direct, for cash, Good Fertilizers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

	per ton.
For Corn, Cotton and Peanuts, at	$13.50
Truking Crops and Potatoes	14.50
Oats, Tobacco and Fruits -	15.00

Also Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Potash, Bone Black, Nitrate Soda in large and small quantities. Send two 2c. stamps for circ's. W. S. POWELL & CO., Fertilizer Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease, I had spent hundreds of dollars TRYING various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off, and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

HOT SPRINGS

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted, and decided to TRY **S.S.S.** The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover after taking the first bottle, and by the time I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S. S. S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed.

WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LOW TARIFF PRICES —ON— FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of Angus McLean, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to me on or before January 4th, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. LAUCHLIN McDONALD.

Jan'y 4, 1895—6t Executor.

THE COLUMBIA PAD CALENDAR For 1895

You Need It.

A Desk Calendar is a necessity—most convenient kind of storehouse for memoranda. The Columbia Desk Calendar is brightest and handsomest of all—full of dainty silhouettes and pen sketches and entertaining thoughts on outdoor exercise and sport. Occasionally reminds you of the superb quality of Columbia Bicycles and of your need of one. You won't object to that, of course. The Calendar will be mailed for five 2-cent stamps.

Address Calendar Department,

POPE MFG. CO.,

Mention this paper Hartford, Conn.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Mexican Mustang Liniment for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

STATE SENATE.

First District—E T Snipes, r; Thos White, p.
Second—H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.
Third—C W Mitchell, d.
Fourth—Dr I E Green, d.
Fifth—Dr W P Mercer, d.
Sixth—A A Forbs, p.
Seventh—J C Bellamy, p; J T B Hoover, p.
Eighth—J M Mewborn, p; E L Franks, p.
Ninth—B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.
Tenth—F B Rice, r.
Eleventh—C A Cook, r.
Twelfth—Rev H N Norris, p.
Thirteenth—E S Abell, d.
Fourteenth—I W Taylor, p; John E Fowler, p.
Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, r; J L Long, r.
Sixteenth—Warren Carver, r.
Seventeenth—A J Dalby, p.
Eighteenth—Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.
Nineteenth—A W Wicker, p.
Twentieth—W R Lindsay, p.
Twenty-first—Ogden A Starbuck, r.
Twenty-second—W J Adams, d.
Twenty-third—E R Hurley, p; J M Sanders, p.
Twenty-fourth—William Moody, p.
Twenty-fifth—W C Dowd, d.
Twenty-sixth—J F Westmoreland, p; S W Wall, p.
Twenty-seventh—A C Sharp, r.; B R Brown, r.
Twenty-eighth—S E Marshall, r.
Twenty-ninth—A Y Sigmon, r.; W E White, p.
Thirtieth—W H Farthing, r.
Thirty-first—Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, p.
Thirty-second—J Y Hamrick, p.; J B Fortune, r.;
Thirty-third—J M Moody, r.; Rev John Ammons, p.
Thirty-fourth—J M Candler, r.
Thirty-fifth—R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County, De J W McCauley, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Alexander, William C Linney, p.
Anson, L D Robinson, d.
Ashe, J B Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, R S White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, r.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, r.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Camden, ——, r
Caswell, Calvin L. Smith, (col.) r.
Carteret, E L Duncan, r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, r.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, H M Harrelson, d.
Cumberland, J B Carrie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Caldwell, J L Nelson, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Durham, W G Vickers, p.
Duplin, F M Keathley, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, r.; J W Spense, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, —— Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, J W King, d.
Granville, A A Lyon, d.; S J H Mayer, r.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: R G Chilcutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: M Grizzard, d; J House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: B B Winborne, d.
Hyde: John G Harris, p.
Iredell: Lerow Morrow, p.; T M Stikeleather, p;
Jackson: Jas R Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: C S Wooten, p.
Lincoln: J F Reinhardt, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Macon: J Frank Ray, d.
Madison: W G Hunter, r
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: J D McCall, d; J T Kell, d; J G Andrews, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: M C Strickland, p.
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pasquotank: W G Pool, r.
Pender: —— Ward, d.
Perquimans: J R Darden, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: J D Yates, p; J E McLean, p.
Robeson: J F Payne, D D Carlyle, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: R M Crumpler, p.; C H Johnson, p.
Stanly: R L Smith, d.
Stokes: R G Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: John S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: M M Peace, r.
Wake: J H Young, r; A L Davis, r.; J J Bagwell, p.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Washington: J D Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Monroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yancey: J H Higgins, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.

Don't Scatter.

We often hear good old ladies advise their friends when they are afflicted with boils and other swellings of a similar character that indicate a bad condition of the blood, to "take somethin' to scatter 'em." This is the worst advice that could be given, for, if "something scattering" is taken the poison in the blood, which the system is trying to throw off through the boil or whatever the swelling may be, is driven back into the system, and so effectually "scattered" through it; and by and by it is likely to manifest itself in terrible ways. What should always be done when boils, pimples and other eruptions of a like nature appear, is to give something that will act on and with the blood, and help it to relieve itself of the impurities in it; something in short, to assist the system in its effort to throw off impure matter which does not belong there. If swellings and eruptions increase after beginning to take such a medicine, be sure that it is doing exactly what it ought to. It is driving out the poison. When the blood is purified these outward indications of inward impurity will cease. The medicine that does this work most effectively is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

DUKE CIGARETTES

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In the Circuit Court of the United States, For the Eastern District of North Carolina,

IN EQUITY.

In the Fourth Circuit at Wilmington, N. C.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Trustees, *against*

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, and others.

By virtue of an order made in the above entitled cause on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1894, by the Honorable Charles H. Simonton, Circuit Judge, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company to file their claims in said Court at Wilmington N. C., on or before the first day of February, A D. 1895, and prove the same before the undersigned, appointed by said order of Special Master to hear evidence and take proof of all such claims, at such time and place as he may appoint of which notice will be given hereafter.

All creditors failing to file their said claims as aforesaid, on or before said first day of February, A. D. 1895, will be excluded and deprived of the benefit of any decree to be rendered in said cause affecting creditors, by the terms of said order.

E. S MARTIN, Special Master.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec 12, 1894—6w

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SOUTH PORTLAND	Wednesday, Jan'y	23
DELAWARE	Saturday, Jan'y	26

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

DELAWARE	Monday, Jan'y	21
CROATAN	Saturday, Jan'y	26
DELAWARE	Thursday, Jan'y	31

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday, Jan'y	22
SOUTH PORTLAND	Saturday, Jan'y	26

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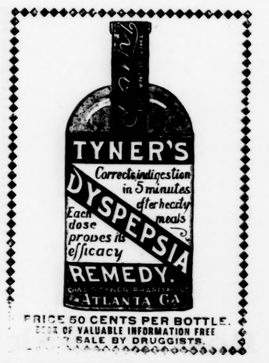

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

J. L. Andrews, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Bernard Plummer dec'd, *against*

Cora E. Buckingham, W. J. Buckingham, Alice Andrews, J. L. Andrews, Jr., Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, heirs-at-law.

NOTICE.

The defendants, Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, above named, will take notice that a proceeding, entitled as above, has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, by J. L. Andrews, Jr., administrator of the estate of Bernard Plummer, dec'd, by petition filed in said office, asking for an order to sell the real estate belonging to the said estate, to make assets to pay debts due by said estate

The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of said Superior Court on or before the 28th day of February, 1895, at his office in the Court House in said county, and answer or demur to the said petition, now on file in said office, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

This January 16th, 1895

CYRUS MURPHY, Clerk Superior Court.

1-17-95 6w

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H. W. Lilly, President,

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Nov. 21st, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	6:40 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:19 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:13 "
Leave Sanford,	11:34 "
Leave Climax,	1:34 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:45 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:31 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:26 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 7, 1895	No. 35 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 55	
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson	2 08	6 35
Leave Goldsboro	2 55	7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 02	8 29
Ar. Wilmington	5 30	10 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 7, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 25	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 10	9 19	
Leave Selma	11 52		
Arrive Wilson	12 42	11 15	
Leave Tarboro	2 23		
	P. M.		

	No. 44 Daily.		
Lv. Wilmington	9 00		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 32		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	11 35		9 40
Arrive Wilson	12 25		10 27

	No. 73 Daily.	No. 33 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	12 52	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	1 48	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro	2 23		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 53	12 02	
Arrive Weldon	3 10	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 2:40 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:00 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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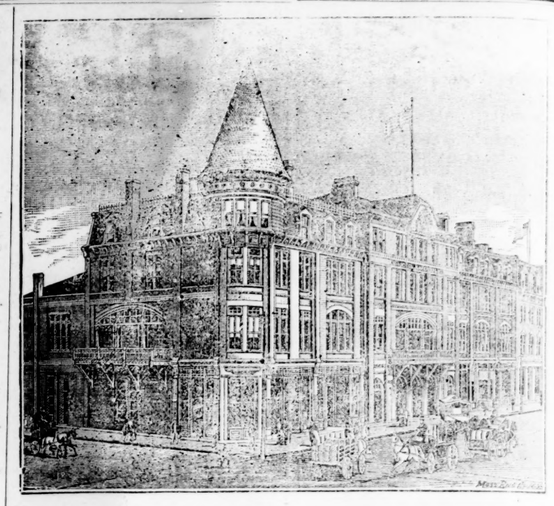

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